[XXIII^d. YEAR.] THE [N°. 1172.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1768.

LETTERS *from a* FARMER *in* PENNSYLVANIA, *to the Inhabitants of the* British *Colonies.*

LETTER X.

MY DEAR COUNTRYMEN,

THE Consequences, mentioned in the last Letter, will not be the utmost Limits of our *Misery* and *Infamy*, if the late Act is acknowledged to be binding upon us. We feel too sensibly, that any *Ministerial Measures* relating to these Colonies, are soon carried successfully through the Parliament. Certain Prejudices operate there so strongly against us, that it may be justly questioned, whether *all* the Provinces united, will ever be able effectually to call to an Account before the Parliament, any Minister who shall abuse the Power by the late Act given to the Crown in *America*. He may divide the Spoils, torn from us, in what Manner he pleases, *and we shall have no Way of making him responsible.* If he should order, that every *Governor* shall have a yearly Salary of 5000 l. Sterling; every *Chief Justice* of 3000 l. every inferior Officer in Proportion; and should then reward the most profligate, ignorant, or needy Dependants on himself, or his Friends, with Places of the greatest Trust, because they were of the greatest Profit; this would be called an Arrangement in consequence of the "adequate Provision, for defraying the Charge of the Administration of Justice, and the Support of the Civil Government:" And, if the Taxes should prove, at any Time, insufficient to answer all the Expences of the numberless Offices, which Ministers may please to create, surely the House of Commons will be so "*modest*," as not to "contradict a Minister" who shall tell them, it is become necessary to lay a new Tax upon the Colonies, for the laudable Purposes of defraying the Charges of the "Administration of Justice, and Support of Civil Government" among them. Thus, in Fact, we shall be † taxed by Ministers. In short, it will be in their Power to settle upon us any CIVIL, ECCLESIASTICAL, or MILITARY Establishment, which they chuse.

We may perceive, by the Example of *Ireland*, how eager Ministers are to seize upon any settled Revenue, and apply it in supporting their own Power. Happy are the Men, and *happy the People, who grow wise by the Misfortunes of others.* Earnestly, my dear Countrymen, do I beseech the Author of all good Gifts, that you may grow wise in this Manner; and, if I may be allowed to take such a Liberty, I beg Leave to recommend to you in general, as the best Method of attaining this Wisdom, diligently to study the Histories of other Countries. You will there find all the Arts, that can possibly be practised by cunning Rulers, or false Patriots, among yourselves, so fully delineated, that, changing Names, the Account would serve for your own Times.

It is pretty well known on this Continent, that *Ireland* has, with a regular Consistency of Injustice, been cruelly treated by Ministers in the Article of *Pensions*; but there are some alarming Circumstances relating to that Subject, which I wish to have better known among us.

† The Revenue of the Crown there, arises principally from the Excise granted "*for Pay of the Army, and defraying other public Charges, in Defence and Preservation of the Kingdom*"——from the Tonnage and additional Poundage granted "*for protecting the Trade of the Kingdom, at Sea, and augmenting the Public Revenue*"——from the Hearth-Money granted——as a "*Public Revenue, for Public Charges and Expences.*" There are some other Branches of the Revenue, concerning which, there is not any *express* Appropriation of them for *Public Service*, but which were plainly *so intended.*

Of *these* Branches of the Revenue, the Crown is only *Trustee* for the Public. They are unalienable. They are inapplicable to any other Purposes, but those for which they were established; and therefore are not *legally* chargeable with Pensions.

There is another Kind of Revenue, which is a private Revenue. This is not limited to any Public Uses; but the Crown has the same Property in it, that any Person has in his Estate. This does not amount, at the most, to *Fifteen Thousand Pounds* a-Year, probably not to *Seven*, and a third of this Revenue, that can be legally charged with Pensions.

If Ministers were accustomed to regard the Rights or Happiness of the People, the Pensions in *Ireland* would not exceed the Sum just mentioned. But long since have they exceeded that Limit; and, in *December* 1765, a Motion was made in the House of Commons, in that Kingdom, to address his Majesty, on the great Increase of Pensions on the *Irish* Establishment, amounting to the Sum of 72,682 l.——in the last Two Years.

Attempts have been made to gloss over these gross Encroachments, by this specious Argument——"That expending a competent Part of the PUBLIC REVENUE in Pensions, from a Principle of Charity or Generosity, adds to the Dignity of the Crown; and is *therefore* useful to the Public." To give this Argument any Weight, it must appear, that the Pensions proceed from "*Charity* or *Generosity* only"——and that it "adds to the Dignity of the Crown," *to act directly contrary to Law.*——

From this Conduct towards *Ireland*, in open Violation of Law, we may easily foresee what *we* may expect, when a Minister will have the whole Revenue of *America* in his own Hands, to be disposed of at his own Pleasure. For *all* the Monies raised by the late Act are to be "*applied* by virtue of Warrants under the Sign Manual, countersigned by the High Treasurer, or any Three of the Commissioners of the Treasury." The "RESIDUE" indeed is to be "paid into the Receipt of the Exchequer, and to be disposed of by Parliament." So that a Minister will have nothing to do, but to take Care, that there shall be no "Residue," and he is superior to all Controul.

Besides the Burden of *Pensions* in *Ireland*, which have enormously encreased within these few Years, almost all the *Offices* in that poor Kingdom, have been, since the Commencement of the present Century, and now are, bestowed upon *Strangers*. For, though the Merit of Persons born there, justly raises them to Places of high Trust, when they go abroad, as all *Europe* can witness; yet he is an uncommonly lucky *Irishman*, who can get a good Post *in his* NATIVE *Country.*

When I consider the * Manner in which that Island has been uniformly depressed for so many Years past, with this pernicious Particularity *of their* "*Parliament continuing as long as the Crown pleases*," I am astonished to observe *such a Love of Liberty* still animating that LOYAL and GENEROUS Nation; and nothing can raise higher my Idea of the INTEGRITY and † PUBLIC SPIRIT of a People, who have preserved the sacred Fire of Freedom from being extinguished, though the Altar on which it burnt, has been overturned.

In the same Manner shall we unquestionably be treated, as soon as the late Taxes laid upon us, shall make Posts in the "Government" and the "Administration of Justice" *here*, worth the Attention of Influence in *Great-Britain.* We know enough already to satisfy us of this Truth. But this will not be the worst Part of our Case.

The *Principals* in all great Offices will reside in *England*, making some paltry Allowance to Deputies for doing the Business *here.* Let any Man consider what an exhausting Drain this must be upon us, when Ministers are possessed of the Power of affixing what Salaries they please to Posts, and he must be convinced how destructive the late Act will be. The injured Kingdom, lately mentioned, can tell us the Mischiefs of ABSENTERS; and we may perceive already the same Disposition taking Place with us. The Government of *New-York* has been exercised by a Deputy. That of *Virginia* is now held so; and we know of a Number of Secretaryships, Collectorships, and other Offices, held in the same Manner.

True it is, that if the People of *Great-Britain* were not too much blinded by the Passions, that have been artfully excited in their Breasts, against their dutiful Children, the Colonists, these Considerations would be nearly as alarming to them as to us. The Influence of the Crown was thought by wise Men, many Years ago, too great, by Reason of the Multitude of Pensions and Places bestowed by it. These have been vastly encreased since that Time, and are now enormous. Yet, by the Influence of Corruption, they have been hitherto supported. But, should the Influence of the Crown be farther encreased, by the Addition of the Power of disposing of the Revenue in *America*, the Consequences are plain. The Majority of the Commons will be bought, and the Power of the Crown will be uncontrouled. Then will be the Time for the Exertion of the Power of the People, if they have not basely given away their Rights. Then will be the Time for them to assert their Liberty, if they have not meanly sold it. Then will be the Time for them to rescue the Constitution from the Ruin, into which it will be plunged, by the Steps which are now taking. Then will be the Time for them to save their Posterity from Slavery, if they have not shamefully betrayed it. Then will be the Time for them to shew Virtue, if they have not become universally profligate. Then will be the Time for them to act like Men, if they have not become a Herd of Beasts. Then will be the Time for them to make a glorious Struggle for Freedom, if they have not become poor, wretched, base, despicable Slaves.

I am, MY DEAR COUNTRYMEN,

Your most affectionate Friend,

and faithful Countryman.

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* "*The Gentleman must not wonder he was not contradicted, when, as* minister, *he asserted the right of parliament to tax* America. *I know not how it is, but there is a* MODESTY *in this house*, which does not chuse to contradict a minister. *I wish Gentlemen would get the better of this* modesty. IF THEY DO NOT, PERHAPS THE COLLECTIVE BODY MAY BEGIN TO ABATE OF ITS RESPECT FOR THE REPRESENTATIVE." *Mr.* Pitt's *Speech.*

† "*Within this act* (statute de tallagio non concedendo) *are all* new *offices erected with* new *fees*, or old *offices with* new *fees, for that is a tallage put upon the subject, which cannot be done without common consent by act of parliament. And this doth notably appear by a Petition in parliament in anno* 13 H. IV. *where the commons complain, that an office was erected for measurage of cloths and canvas, with a new fee for the same, by colour of the king's letters patents, and pray that those letters patents may be revoked, for that the king could erect no offices with new fees to be taken of the people, who may not so be charged but by parliament.* 2d Inst. p. 533.

‡ *An enquiry into the legality of pensions on the* Irish *establishment, by* Alexander M'Aulay, *Esq; one of the King's council*, &c.

Mr. M'Aulay *concludes his piece in the following beautiful manner.* "*If any* pensions *have been obtained on that establishment, to* SERVE THE CORRUPT PURPOSES OF AMBITIOUS MEN——*If his Majesty's revenues of* Ireland *have been employed in pensions*, TO DEBAUCH HIS MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS *of both kingdoms*——*If the treasure of* Ireland *has been expended in pensions*, FOR CORRUPTING MEN OF THAT KINGDOM TO BETRAY THEIR COUNTRY; *and men of the neighbouring kingdom, to betray both*——*If* Irish *pensions have been procured*, TO SUPPORT GAMESTERS AND GAMING-HOUSES; *promoting a vice which threatens national ruin*——*If pensions have been purloined out of the national treasure of* Ireland, *under the* MASK OF SALARIES ANNEXED TO PUBLIC OFFICES, USELESS TO THE NATION; *newly invented*, FOR THE PURPOSES OF CORRUPTION ——*If* Ireland, *just beginning to recover from the devastations of massacre and rebellion, be obstructed in the progress of her cure*, BY SWARMS OF PENSIONARY VULTURES PREYING ON HER VITALS——*If, by squandering the national substance of* Ireland, *in a* LICENTIOUS, UNBOUNDED PROFUSION OF PENSIONS, *instead of employing it in nourishing and improving her infant* agriculture, trade *and* manufactures, *or in* enlightening *and* reforming *her* poor, ignorant, deluded, miserable natives, *(by nature most amiable, most valuable, most worthy of public attention)*——*If*, by such abuse of the national substance, cloth *and* nastiness, cold *and* hunger, nakedness *and* wretchedness, popery, depopulation *and* barbarism, *still maintain their ground*; still deform a country, abounding with all the riches of nature, *yet hitherto destined to beggary*——*If* SUCH PENSIONS *be found on the* Irish *establishment, let such be cut off; And let the perfidious advisers be branded with indelible characters of public infamy; adequate, if possible, to the dishonour of the crime.*"

* In Charles the Second's time, *the house of commons, influenced by some factious demagogues, were resolved to prohibit the importation of* Irish *cattle into* England. *Among other arguments in favour of* Ireland, *it was insisted*——"*That by cutting off almost entirely the trade between the kingdoms*, ALL THE NATURAL BANDS OF UNION WERE DISSOLVED, *and nothing remained to keep the* Irish, *in their duty, but force and violence.*"

"*The king (says Mr.* Hume, *in his history of* England) *was so convinced of the justness of these reasons, that he used all his interest to oppose the bill, and he openly declared, that he could not give his assent to it with a safe conscience. But the commons were resolute in their purpose.*"

†, *And the spirit of* TYRANNY, of which NATIONS are as susceptible as INDIVIDUALS, *had animated the* English *extremely* TO EXERT THEIR SUPERIORITY over their dependant state. *No affair could be conducted with greater violence than this by the commons. They even went so far in the preamble of the bill, as to declare the importation of* Irish *cattle to be a* NUISANCE. *By this expression they gave scope to their passion, and at the same time barred the king's prerogative, by which he might think himself entitled to dispense with a law*, SO FULL OF INJUSTICE AND BAD POLICY. *The lords expunged the word, but, as the king was sensible that no supply would be given by the commons, unless they were gratified in all their* PREJUDICES, *he was obliged both to employ his interest with the peers, to make the bill pass, and to give the royal assent to it. He could not, however, forbear expressing his displeasure at the jealousy entertained against him, and at the intention which the commons discovered, of retrenching his prerogative.*

This law brought great distress for some time upon *Ireland*, BUT IT HAS OCCASIONED THEIR APPLYING WITH GREATER INDUSTRY TO MANUFACTURES, AND HAS PROVED IN THE ISSUE, BENEFICIAL TO THAT KINGDOM.

Perhaps the same reason *occasioned the* "*barring the king's prerogative*" *in the late act suspending the legislature of* New-York.

This we may be assured of, that WE *are as dear to his* Majesty, *as the people of* Great-Britain *are.* WE *are his* subjects *as well as they, and* as faithful subjects; *and his Majesty has given too many, too constant proofs of his piety and virtue, for any man to think it possible, that* such a prince *can make any unjust distinction between* such subjects. *It makes no difference to his Majesty, whether supplies are raised in* Great-Britain *or* America; *but it makes* some *difference to the commons of that kingdom.*

To speak plainly, as becomes an honest man on such important Occasions, all our misfortunes are owing to a LUST OF POWER *in men of* abilities *and* influence. *This prompts them to seek* POPULARITY *by* expedients *profitable to themselves, though ever so destructive to their country.*

Such is the accursed nature of lawless ambition, and yet——*What heart but melts at the thought!*——*Such false, detestable* PATRIOTS, *in* every nation, *have led their blind, confiding country, shouting their applauses into the jaws of* shame *and* ruin. *May the wisdom and goodness of the people of* Great-Britain *save them from the usual fate of nations.*

"——MENTEM MORTALIA TANGUNT."

* *The last* Irish *parliament continued* 33 *years, during all the late king's reign. The present parliament there has continued from the beginning of this reign, and probably will continue till this reign ends.*

† *I am informed, that within these few years, a petition was presented to the house of commons, setting forth, "that herrings were imported into* Ireland, *from some foreign parts of the north, so cheap, as to discourage the* British *herring fishery, and therefore praying, that some remedy might be applied on their behalf by parliament."*——

That upon this petition, the house came to a resolution to impose a duty of Two Shillings sterling [redacted] *every barrel of foreign herrings imported into* Ireland; *but afterwards dropt the affair*, FOR FEAR OF ENGAGING IN A DISPUTE WITH IRELAND ABOUT THE RIGHT OF TAXING HER.

So much higher was the opinion, which the house entertained of the spirit of Ireland, *than of that of these colonies.*

I find, in the last English *papers, that the resolution and firmness with which the people of* Ireland *have lately asserted their freedom, have been so alarming in* Great-Britain, *that the lord lieutenant, in his speech on the* 20*th of last* October, "*recommended to that parliament, that such provision may be made for securing the judges in the enjoyment of their* offices *and* appointments, DURING THEIR GOOD BEHAVIOUR, *as shall be thought most expedient.*"

What an important concession is thus obtained, by making demands becoming freemen, with a courage and perseverance becoming heroes!

creased since *, and perhaps it would be no difficult Matter to prove that the People have decreased.

Surely therefore, those who wish the Welfare of their Country, ought seriously to reflect, what may be the Consequence of such a new Creation of Offices, in the Disposal of the Crown. The *Army*, the *Administration of Justice*, and the *Civil Government* here, with such Salaries as the Crown shall please to annex, will extend *Ministerial Influence* as much beyond its former Bounds, as the late War did the *British* Dominions.

But whatever the People of *Great-Britain* may think on this Occasion, I hope the People of these Colonies will unanimously join in this Sentiment, that the late Act of Parliament is injurious to their Liberty, and that this Sentiment will unite them in a firm Opposition to it, in the same Manner as the Dread of the *Stamp-Act* did.

Some Persons may imagine the Sums to be raised by it, are but small, and therefore may be inclined to acquiesce under it. A Conduct more dangerous to Freedom, as before has been observed, can never be adopted. Nothing is wanted at home but a † PRECEDENT, the Force of which shall be established, by the tacit Submission of the Colonies. With what Zeal was the Statute erecting the Post-Office, and another relating to the Recovery of Debts in *America*, urged and tortured, as *Precedents* in Support of the *Stamp-Act*, tho' wholly inapplicable. If the Parliament succeeds in this Attempt, other Statutes will impose other Duties. Instead of taxing ourselves, as we have been accustomed to do, from the first Settlement of these Provinces, all our usual Taxes will be converted into Parliamentary Taxes on our Importations; and thus the Parliament will levy upon us such Sums of Money as they chuse to take, *without any other Limitation*, than their Pleasure.

We know how much Labour and Care have been bestowed by these Colonies, in laying Taxes in such a Manner, that they should be most *easy* to the People, by being laid on the proper Articles; most *equal*, by being proportioned to every Man's Circumstances; and *cheapest*, by the Method directed for collecting them.

But *Parliamentary Taxes* will be laid on us, without any Consideration, whether there is any *easier* Mode. The *only Point* regarded will be, the *Certainty of levying the Taxes*, and not the Convenience of the People on whom they are to be levied; and therefore all Statutes on this Head will be such as will be most likely, according to the favourite Phrase, "to execute themselves."

Taxes in every free State have been, and ought to be, as exactly *proportioned as is possible to the Abilities of those who are to pay them*. They cannot otherwise be *just*. Even a *Hottentot* would comprehend the *Unreasonableness* of making a poor Man pay as much for "defending" the Property of a rich Man, as the rich Man pays himself.

Let any Person look into the late Act of Parliament, and he will immediately perceive, that the immense Estates of Lord *Fairfax*, Lord ‡ *Baltimore*, and our *Proprietaries*, which are amongst his Majesty's other "DOMINIONS" to be "defended, protected and secured" by the Act, will not pay a *single Farthing* for the Duties thereby imposed, except Lord *Fairfax* wants some of his Windows glazed. Lord *Baltimore* and our *Proprietaries* are quite secure, as they live in *England*.

I mention these particular Cases, as striking Instances how far the late Act is a Deviation from *that Principle of Justice*, which has so constantly distinguished our own Laws on this Continent, and ought to be regarded in all Laws.

The third Consideration with our continental Assemblies in laying Taxes, has been the *Method* of collecting them. This has been done by a few Officers, under the Inspection of the respective Assemblies, with moderate Allowances. *No more was raised from the Subject*, than was used for the intended Purposes. But, by the late Act, a Minister may appoint *as many Officers as he pleases* for collecting the Taxes; may assign them *what Salaries he thinks* "adequate;" and they are subject to *no Inspection but his own*.

In short, if the late Act of Parliament takes Effect, these Colonies must dwindle down into "COMMON CORPORATIONS," as their Enemies, in the Debates concerning the Repeal of the *Stamp-Act*, *strenuously insisted they were*; and it seems not improbable that some future Historian may thus record our Fall.

"The eighth Year of this Reign was distinguished by *a very memorable Event*, the *American* Colonies then submitting, for the *FIRST* Time, to be *taxed* by the *British* Parliament. An Attempt of this Kind had been made about two Years before, but was defeated by the vigorous Exertions of the several Provinces, in Defence of their Liberties. Their Behaviour on that Occasion rendered their Name very celebrated *for a short Time* all over *Europe*; all States being extremely attentive to a Dispute between *Great-Britain*, and so considerable a Part of her Dominions. For as she was thought to be grown too powerful, by the successful Conclusion of the late War she had been engaged in, it was hoped by many, that, as it had happened before to other Kingdoms, civil Discords would afford Opportunities of revenging all the Injuries supposed to be received from her. However, the Cause of Dissension was removed, by a Repeal of the Statute that had given Offence. This Affair rendered the SUBMISSIVE CONDUCT of the Colonies so soon after, the more extraordinary; there being *no Difference* between the Mode of Taxation which they opposed, and that to which they submitted, but this, that by the first, they were to be continually *reminded* that they *were taxed*, by certain Marks *stamped* on every Piece of Paper or Parchment they used. The Authors of *that Statute* triumphed greatly on this Conduct of the Colonies, and insisted, that if the People of *Great-Britain* had persisted in enforcing it, the *Americans* would have been, in a few Months, *so fatigued with the Efforts of Patriotism*, that they would quickly have yeilded Obedience.

"Certain it is, that tho' they had before their Eyes *so many illustrious Examples* in their Mother Country, of the constant Success attending *Firmness* and *Perseverance*, in Opposition to dangerous Encroachments on Liberty, yet they quietly gave up a Point of the LAST IMPORTANCE. From thence the Decline of their Freedom began, and its Decay was extremely rapid; for as *Money* was always raised upon them by the Parliament, their *Assemblies* grew immediately *useless*, and in a short Time *contemptible*: And in less than One Hundred Years, the People sunk down into that *Tameness* and *Supineness* of Sirit, by which they still continue to be distinguished."

Et Majores vestros & Posteros cogitate.
Remember your Ancestors and your Posterity.

A FARMER.

LONDON, *November* 25.

LETTERS from Dublin mention, that an Entertainment was given, on Account of the Marquis of Kildare, on the 19th Instant, at the Rotunda in the New Gardens there, of which the following is the Bill of Fare, viz.

100 Rounds of Beef: 100 Neats Tongues: 1000 Sheeps ditto: 100 baked Pies: 100 Surloins of Beef: 100 Geese roasted: 100 Turkies ditto: 100 Ducks ditto: 100 Pullets ditto: 100 Wild Fowl: 1000 French Loaves: 2000 large Prints of Butter: 3000 Cups and Saucers: 100 Weight of Gloucester Cheese: Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate, in Abundance: 2000 Saffron Cakes: 4000 plain ditto: 50 Hams: 2500 Bottles of Wine: and a most splendid and large Pyramid of Sweet-meats in the Middle of the Desert in the Center of the Room; likewise a great Number of Stands of Jelly, and a curious Fountain playing; handsomely ornamented with Ivy, &c. Such an elegant, grand, and plentiful Morning Entertainment was never seen in that Kingdom, nor perhaps in Europe; beside a vast Profusion of the best Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate, and buttered White Wine, served from Silver Tea-Kitchins lying upon all the Tables in the Center of that Room; on long Tables all round the said Room; and in the Cells, within the Walls, were Pieces of roast Beef, Fowls, Pies, &c. the best in their Kinds, with a great Variety of Wines; a Bottle of one kind or other to every Plate.

Dec. 7. The Citizens of Geneva seem not to depart in the least from the Firmness which they have hitherto maintained. In a Paper lately signed by them, they persist in all their Claims and Demands, resolving to be buried under the Ruins of their Country, rather than submit to Conditions which they think repugnant to the Spirit of their constitutional Laws.

Some Friends of Voltaire, at Paris, have received Copies of a Dissertation which he has wrote on the Dissensions of Poland, wherein he attempts to prove that the Catholic Party have been always in the Wrong, and that the Empress of Russia will acquire immortal Glory by taking under her Protection the just Cause of the Greeks and Dissidents.

ANNAPOLIS, *February* 25.

TO THE PRINTER S.

A *Bystander* may affect Disinterestedness, and yet be very deeply concern'd in the Issue of the Game, however, if he does not attempt to pick any one's Pocket, by *foul Tricks*, the greatest Objection to his Dissimulation, is the Folly of it, when not concealed. If a *Bystander* is suspected of having a Bet upon the Game, let him be ever so great a *Sage in the Laws* thereof, he is not appeal'd to; and, if he presumes to interfere, he is kick'd out of the Room, especially if he is a *notorious Sharper*.——"Who knows but he is a *Sage of the Law*"?——Indeed I don't, for very grave Men sometimes play the Fool egregiously; and now and then, even a *Parson*

May, to mere Mortals, seem a Priest in Drink—But, I suspect others will dispute the Probability of his being a Lawyer, with whom false Quotations and confident Assertions, are as little likely to gain the Credit of legal Knowledge, as trifling Cavil is of Penetration, Petulance of Wit, a black Gown, with a vicious Conduct of Piety, or downright Plagiarism, the Praise of Candour or Invention. The *Bystander*'s Examination of the *Querist*'s State of the Case, may be taken as a Specimen of his Acuteness. A Man of common Intellects wou'd have understood the Word "given" in the Acceptation of *sent* or *communicated*, because required by the Context, and the Word will bear it.—If the Bystander had bestow'd *in reading the Bible* a small Portion of the Time he has employ'd in the Study of the Law, or in other Pursuits *more delectable*, it would have occurred to him, that the Word *give*, is there used *passim*, in the above Sense; but, if he is a Sage of the Law, perhaps he will deny the Authority of the Book, because not usually cited in the Courts, and therefore it may not be amiss to remark, that the Absurdity he ridicules is his own. "A Letter of Admission *in Favour of a Minister* given to a Vestry," by the Bystander's Leave, is no Innovation either in Language or Sentiment, tho' it is something new, after *substituting* another Manner of Expression, to blame the *Querist* for the Impropriety of the Substitution. The Querist, I hope, was understood by the *Sages of the Law*, to mean what his Words properly signified, *a Power intended to be conferred upon a Minister of entering or being admitted into a Benefice, and notified to the Vestry*, and not to multiply *Priests* upon the Parishioners, when the *one they have* is probably as much as they can bear.—The Hilarity, raised by an extraordinary Bumper, seems to have put the *Bystander* off his Guard, and that his fine Ridicule has lost all its Poignancy, by appearing on Paper, where a quick Utterance, to prevent Examination, and a loud Laugh, to hinder Reply, are wanting to make it pass.

"Sidesmen, otherwise Questsmen, otherwise Vestry-"men, are certain Persons, says he, *chosen in each Pa-"rish*, as *Assistants* (expressly so called in ALL the Law "Books) to the Churchwardens." Indeed! Are *Sidesmen*, *Questsmen*, and *Vestrymen*, only different Terms used to express the same Person? What,—*all* the Law Books? Well affirmed. Who now will doubt the Bystander's being a *Sage in the Law*? He has really read *all* the Books of the Law, and remembers *all* he has read, which his Affirmation implies, who but must allow him to be a Sage of the *first Head*? I dare not contradict this Gentleman, when he is so positive, because it wou'd import a Contumely too coarse, and shall therefore suppose *Montagne*'s Observation to be true, that "one Man may read in a Book what ano-"ther can't find there;" for I have turn'd to several Law Books on this Occasion, and can find nothing in them to countenance the Bystander's Assertion. A full Discussion of this Subject wou'd carry me beyond the Limits of your Paper; and for that Reason, and because I believe the Office of a Vestryman in this Province, is generally pretty well understood, I must be content with giving a short Account of *Sidesmen* or *Questsmen*, Officers not used here, from *Burn*, Vol. I, 283. and *Wood*, 95.——In the antient episcopal Synods, the Bishops were wont to summon certain Persons out of each Parish, to give Information of the Disorders of the *Clergy* and the People.——They were to present all *Hereticks*, *and other irregular Persons*.——In Process of Time, they became standing Officers in several Places, *in great Cities and large Parishes*, and were called *Synodsmen*, and, by Corruption, *Sidesmen* or *Questsmen*, from their *Enquiry* concerning Offences. They are chosen by the Minister and Parishioners, if they can agree, *otherwise to be appointed by the Ordinary*; and, for the most Part, the whole Office is *now* devolved upon the Churchwardens. They take an Oath to be *assistant* to the Churchwardens, in the Execution of their Office, so far as by Law they are bound.—There needs not further Proof that *Sidesmen* or *Questsmen*, are very different from Vestrymen, and that their Duty has been very little explain'd by the Bystander.

All the Vestries in the Province are select, as they are in some Places in *England* by Prescription or immemorial Usage. Where there is no such Usage, the Vestries are in *England* general, *i. e.*—all the Parishioners, paying the Church-Rates, and Out-Dwellers, occupying Lands in the Parish, are *Vestrymen*. The Qualification and Duty of our Vestries are pointed out by our Laws, and they have no more to do with the Canon Law, *proprio Vigore*, than the Papal Authority, from which no inconsiderable Part of it was derived.—In Case of a Vacancy, says the Bystander, a Vestry may desire or *petition* the Ordinary to appoint a Minister of a neighbouring Parish to officiate. The Act of Assembly is almost in every one's Hands, and it was as little worth while to misquote it, as it wou'd be, minutely, to shew the Unfairness of the Quotation. The Word—*Petition*—is not in the Act. The Words of the Act, are, "*Desire* or *Agreement* of the Vestry "of the said *adjacent* (not *neighbouring*) Parish, and "Consent of the Vestries, where he (the Minister) "resides, and Appointment of the Ordinary." The Act is express, that no Minister shall hold two Parishes, unless with the Concurrence of those requisite Circumstances. The Amount of the Bystander's Reasoning is, that the Law requires *three* Things to be done, but only *one* of them is done, *therefore* all that the Law requires has been done.—What a Paralogism!—A *disinterested* Man, after a sober *Dish of Tea*, must have a very peculiar Cast of Thinking to imagine it any Hardship, that, when a Law requires the Concurrence of the *Two Vestries* as well as of the *Ordinary*, in a Business, affecting all the Parties, the Ordinary *alone* cannot bind the rest *at all Events*.

If the Churches here are *donative*, there can be no *Induction*, and Plenarties arise merely from the Donor's *Appointment*. The very Meaning of a *Donative* is, that it is a free Gift, and none of the Ceremonies of Presentation, Admission, Institution or Induction relate to it.—The Parson derives his Benefice altogether from the Patron's Donation or Appointment, and being once given, the Parson's Right is as compleat, as after Institution or Induction in the Case of *presentative* Livings, and there can be no Appointment to a Donative for Years, or at Will only. 1. *Burn*. 532.—Donatives have generally an *Exemption* from Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction; but the Patron *may present* if he pleases. Besides the Duty incumbent upon Vestries, mentioned by the Bystander, there is another and a very important one, which I beg Leave to add—that *of supporting the Rights of the Parish against Intruders and Trespassers*. Their Oath requires it of them. When there is a regular Plenarty, the Minister is undoubtedly intitled to the whole 30 *per* Poll; but should a Minister be preferred from one Parish to another, there must be a Vacancy

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* *One of the reasons urged by that great and honest statesman, Sir* William Temple, *to* Charles *the Second, in his famous remonstrance, to dissuade him from aiming at arbitrary power, was, "that the king had few offices to bestow."* Hume's *Hist. of* England.

"*Tho' the wings of prerogative have been clipt, the influence of the crown is greater than ever it was in any period of our history. For, when we consider in how many boroughs the government has the votes at command; when we consider the vast body of persons employed in the collection of the revenue, in every part of the kingdom, the inconceivable number of placemen, and candidates for places in the customs, in the excise, in the post-office, in the dock-yards, in the ordnance, in the salt-office, in the stamps, in the navy and victualling-offices, and in a variety of other departments; when we consider again the extensive influence of the money corporations, subscription jobbers and contractors, the endless dependancies created by the obligations conferred on the bulk of the gentlemens families throughout the kingdom, who have relations preferred in our navy and numerous standing army; when, I say, we consider how wide, how binding a dependance on the crown is created by the above enumerated particulars, and the great, the enormous weight and influence which the crown derives from this extensive dependance upon its favour and power, any lord in waiting, any lord of the bed-chamber, any man may be appointed minister.*"

A doctrine to this effect, is said to have been the advice of L— H——. Late News Paper.

† "*Here may be observed, that when any ancient law or custom of parliament is broken, and the crown possessed of a* precedent, *how* difficult a thing it is to restore the subject again to his FORMER FREEDOM and SAFETY." 2d Coke's Inst. p. 529.

"*It is not almost credible to* foresee, *when any maxim or* fundamental law *of the realm is altered, (as elsewhere hath been observed) what* dangerous inconveniencies *do follow.*" 4th Coke's Inst. p. 41.

‡ Maryland *and* Pennsylvania *have been engaged in the warmest disputes, in order to obtain an equal and just taxation of their Proprietors estates: But this late act of parliament does more for those Proprietors, than they themselves would venture to demand. It* totally exempts *them from taxation*——*tho' their vast estates are to be "secured" by the taxes of other people.*

in the former, unleſs *by the Agreement and Conſent of the reſpective Veſtries* of *adjacent* Pariſhes, he is empowered to hold both. And, as, in the Pariſh which is full, the Veſtry have no more Right to a Pound of the 30 per Poll than to the Miniſter's Shirt, ſo in the *vacant* Pariſh, the Miniſter has no more Right to the 30 *per* Poll than to the Shirts, yea, or to the—Smocks of all the Pariſhioners, whether they be Whites, Blacks, or *ſweet pretty Mulattoes*. That the Veſtries would be *Ordinaries, Patrons*, and *Incumbents*, I never heard before. The Accuſation is heavy, and, for the Sake of his own Character, the Byſtander ought to be ſure of his Proofs. The *Verbum Sacerdotis* would be too ſlight. That *Veſtries are but Veſtries* is an Obſervation, *which has the Merit of being true*; but I cannot help obſerving how apt this Man is to run into Extremes, ſometimes we cannot get one Word of Truth from him, and at other Times, (tho' not often) he gives us Propoſitions, quite *ſurfeited* with it. The Uſe to which he has recommended the Order of the Veſtry, is a Proof of his Politeneſs, Delicacy, and humane Regard to the Sheriff's Convenience, but as the Paper wou'd be very ſmall, it is to be wiſh'd he wou'd extend his Charity, and preſent the Sheriff, for the ſame Uſe, with a Sermon lately preach'd in a certain Pariſh, upon 1 *Cor.* vi. ver. 5.—and likewiſe with ſome of his *poetical Exercitations*, which, if we may judge from a late Specimen, are by no Means calculated *for the Uſe of the Head*.

"When a Man, ſays the Byſtander, accuſes another "of acting repugnant to the Law, he ought to be a "*Sage of the Law*;" but why ſo, may not a Man be acquainted with *ſome Part* of the Law, without knowing the *whole?* Suppoſe a plain honeſt Pariſhioner ſhould remonſtrate to his Miniſter, "that his being "addicted to Lying, Drinking, Swearing, Whoring, "Revenge, and Uncharitableneſs, is *repugnant* to the "Precepts of Religion, and the ſacerdotal Character;" might not the Parſon, in the *Byſtander*'s Mode of Reaſoning, ſay, "to know this, you ought to be a *Sage in Divinity*, and if you *think* as you *ſpeak*, you know no more of Religion than my Horſe. Go home—DRIVE your Negroes, for no longer ſhall you DRIVE your PARSON"—Whether the *Queriſt* knows no more of Law than the Byſtander's Horſe, I ſhall not decide; or whether the Horſe or his Maſter has a greater Degree of Chriſtian Spirit. We are aſſured by Hiſtory, that an Horſe was Conſul of *Rome*, upon which an agreeable Writer obſerves, *the Office was as properly conferred, as the Imperial Diadem on his Maſter*. Whether the Force of this Obſervation might not be properly extended to a *particular Caſe*, I muſt ſubmit to the Inhabitants of a certain Pariſh to determine. I think the Byſtander's Advice to the Miniſter, is at preſent premature. It will take ſome Time to bring Veſtries to a proper Senſe of their Duty; for bad Habits are not to be eradicated at once. It might *now* be look'd upon; as an intolerable Inſult, for a Parſon, whom the Pariſhioners feed and cloath, to treat their *Repreſentatives* like *mere Overſeers*. Reſpect, where not forfeited by improper Behaviour, is certainly due to the *Principal* of every Pariſh, from the reſt of the *Veſtry*; but let me tell the Byſtander, that it is equally due from the *Principal* to the *Veſtry*. I begin to ſuſpect, that if the Byſtander is not a *Sage*, he is at leaſt a *Practitioner of the Law*, and that he is here laying a Trap for a Fee, at the Expence of the *Principal*'s Head. Shou'd the Miniſter, (eſpecially if an Intruder) treat the Gentlemen of the Veſtry with ſuch outragious Inſolence, they wou'd certainly break his Head, and kick him out of Doors, with all the *Reſpect*, due to the real and intrinſic Dignity of his Character.—

"But hear him! hear him!"——Tipſey! certainly Tipſey! The Man ſurely forgot he was writing, and imagined he had juſt obtain'd ſome Advantage, by a Quibble, and diſconcerted his Opponent by a loud Laugh. I ſhall not diſpute the Byſtander's being either a *Sage of the Law*, or a *Wit*, and ſincerely believe, he is as much the one as the other; but, being *tipſey*, he ſeems to have forgot, that his Invention ought to have been exercis'd to diſplay his Wit, and his legal Obſervations to evince the Faithfulneſs of his Quotations, and the Solidity of his Judgment. It has therefore happen'd, that his Law is all *Invention* and his Wit all *borrowed*. The Verſes which carry the Appearance of being taken from the original Poet, and the Obſervations upon them, with which he concludes his Piece, are ſtolen from *Swift*, and the whole Merit conſiſts in the Faithfulneſs of the Tranſcript, tho' it is ſomewhat tarniſhed by the Attempt to paſs them for his own.—As for his Law, beſides what I have already obſerved, I muſt confeſs, that I can't find a Syllable, on turning to the Book, of the Paſſage, quoted *Co.* 1 *Inſt.* 136, the Reference having carried me to the Chapter of *Villenage*. I attempted alſo to turn to *Co.* 1. *Inſt.* 433, and was much diſappointed at the Book's *ſtooping* at 394.—In the next Place, I applied myſelf to *Littleton*, § 431, and there cou'd not find the *Parſon and his Glebe*, ſo much as mentioned, or that a *Parſon* has any *other* Remedy for his *Glebe*, than a *Layman* for his *Land*. I have found, that a Writ *de Vi Laicâ Removendâ, upon the Certificate of the Biſhop*, may iſſue out of Chancery; but I don't know *where to find the Biſhop*, nor can I find an Inſtance of Rioters being brought up before the Chancellor, or any Hint that he has a Power to puniſh them by *Fine* or *Impriſonment*. The *Paſſim* Reference to *Co.* Inſt. was, without Doubt, calculated as well for the Eaſe of his Readers, as his own Convenience. Why ſhou'd his Readers hurt their Eyes, by reading Figures, and looking for Paſſages they can't find, or himſelf be at the Trouble of ſetting them down? It is the Buſineſs, no doubt, of every one to underſtand the Law, which is the Rule of every Man's Conduct, and *Coke*'s Inſtitutes being comprized within the *ſmall* Compaſs of Three or Four Volumes in Folio *only*, the Man, who has them not by Heart, muſt be a very idle Fellow, or a very great Blockhead.

If Lord *Coke* has declar'd an *Advowſon* to be, (as the Byſtander ſays) "wherein a Man has as abſolute "Ownerſhip or Property, as he has in Lands or Rents; "and, by the common Law, he may convey his Right "to any other, in what Manner he thinks proper;" I have not yet been able to find the Definition; but ſuppoſing it to be as quoted, I muſt beg Leave to conclude, that the Byſtander's *Horſe* is an *Advowſon*. But, Reader, the moſt amazing of all our Author's Quotations, is in one of his Notes, which I muſt tranſcribe entirely, for indeed, in this Part of the World, it is a perfect Curioſity, and wou'd make no ſmall Figure even where the whole *Game* of Authorſhip is *play'd* to Perfection. Here it is——*The Churches in* MARYLAND *are* ROYAL *Donatives. No Donation incurs a Lapſe, a Lapſe muſt be* ab inferiore ad inferiorem. *The King* or Lord Proprietary *cannot be bound by Lapſe of Time, becauſe of their Supremacy*." God. c. 22. § 3. Thus it exactly ſtands in his Piece.——If I had not been perfectly acquainted with the Principles of the Man;—if I had not known, that void of Shame, and regardleſs of Truth, he is capable of the vileſt Arts to ſerve his Purpoſes, I really ſhou'd have ſtar'd to ſee the *Churches* of *Maryland*, and their Rights, ſo profeſſedly treated of by a Writer upon the eccleſiaſtical Law, and whom too I gueſs'd to be an Author of ſome Antiquity. But, knowing my Man, I was very confident, that nothing but the Book was wanting to fix upon him the Guilt of a baſe Forgery.—With great Search, I at length procur'd it, and, Reader, as I gueſs'd, ſo it turn'd out; for, there is not one Tittle regarding the *Churches* of *Maryland* in the Book; but it is entirely a moſt infamous Fiction of the Byſtander! Be pleas'd to give a little Attention, and I will convince you of the utter Impoſſibility of its being a fair Quotation. The Book is ſo ſcarce, that the Byſtander might well preſume, there was not another Copy of it in the Province. The general Title of it is—*Repertorium Canonicum*, and the Author's Name is *John Godolphin*. The Book in my Poſſeſſion was printed in 1680, and it is the 2d Edition; ſo that the Author muſt have written it ſome Time before. The firſt Attempt, as far as I can find, that was ever made to eſtabliſh the Church of *England* in this Province, was in 1692, and the Act, now in Force, was paſs'd in 1701-2—Here then is our Author citing *Godolphin*, about the *Churches* in *Maryland*, when his Book was actually written long before there was any Eſtabliſhment of the Church of *England* in the Province. The Biſhop of *Sarum* very juſtly obſerves to this Effect——"That a Lie, *publiſh'd* "to the World, is more guilty than a *private* one, in "Proportion to the greater Number of People it is "intended to deceive."——What think you then, Reader, of the Byſtander's *Publications?*——Did I do him any Injuſtice in my Introduction, by comparing him to a *Sharper?*——Is it not in ſome Degree diſgraceful to engage with ſuch a Miſcreant; altho' with no other Deſign than to kick and to cuff him; to pluck off his Maſk, and brand him in the Forehead for a *Cheat?*—I muſt indeed plead guilty to the Charge, and confeſs——that he is a much fitter Subject for the Diſcipline of the *Pump and the Horſe-Pond*.

The Miſquotation, I apprehend, advances a Doctrine, which moſt of the Clergy here, remembering the *Thirty-nine Articles*, and their ſolemn Obligation to obſerve them, will have ſome Scruples in embracing; and were I ſure, that the *Byſtander* was not a *Sage in the Law*, I ſhou'd hint to him (tho' he does not deſerve it) his Danger in ſtanding on the Verge of high Treaſon, when he ſpeaks of *Supremacy*, for there are ſome ugly Statutes on that Head.

"Pluralities, ſays the Byſtander, are tenable by *Laws*, "the Effect of which, no Act of Aſſembly can ever in-"validate." Pray what *Laws* are theſe? The *Canon*, or the * *Piſtol* Laws?—It is to be hop'd, that the Byſtander will explain this dark Hint, for, at preſent, it reſts wholly *upon the Credit of his Aſſertion*, which I gueſs will *only* have its *due* Weight; and let me perſuade him, to be pointed and preciſe in his References to Law Books, and give Chapter and Verſe for every Thing, ſince the Public, to whom he is *now* no *Stranger*, will be very apt to ſuſpect him as an *unfair Trader*, unleſs his *Wares* carry all the Marks and Stamps of *genuine Authority*. When the *Caſhikans* produced to the *Mexicans*, the Bull of *Alexander* VI, granting their Property, theſe ſavage *Americans* declared, that the Pope muſt be an odd Kind of Man to give what did not belong to him. A like Opinion has, *on a late Occaſion*, been expreſſed by the *North Americans*, for AMERICANS, *South* or *North*, are all *Savages*.—Catching a little of their *Prejudices*, I can't conceive what theſe dreadful Laws can be, that when we have given our Property with a Liberality unexampled in this Part of the World, for *one* Purpoſe, can apply it to *another*.——Surely the Byſtander, after all, is not an Enemy to our Religion——another *Julian!* A Stickler for the Nullity of the 48 *per* Poll Act.——This wou'd deſtroy the Revenues of the Church, which, in the Opinion of a *certain* Perſon, who ſhall be nameleſs, conſtitute no inconſiderable Part of *Religion itſelf*.

The Reader, who will apply the leaſt Attention to the Scope and Subſtance of the *Queries*, muſt at once ſee the Impotence of our Author's Wit, where he ſays, —"See how prettily he rings the Changes—Firſt, he "is Miniſter of A; then he is not Miniſter of A.—"Secondly, he is Miniſter of B; then he is not "Miniſter of B, *&c.*"——The *Queriſt* never aſſerts, that he either is, or is not, the Miniſter of A or B, as the Byſtander, aſſuming his uſual Licence of miſrepreſenting what he is unable to anſwer, has ſhamelеſsly alledg'd. The Piece conſiſts chiefly of a Number of *Suppoſitions*, drawn from the Nature of the Caſe,——and reduces by a Series of Reaſoning, the whole to this ſingle Queſtion; "Whether under the Uncertainty, "*which was the vacant Pariſh*, the Miniſter cou'd "regularly receive the Income of *either*"?——Every Reader of the leaſt Underſtanding muſt ſee, that the *Byſtander*'s Buffoonery may, with equal Propriety, be applied to every complex Caſe, involving a Variety of Suppoſitions, and leading by a connected Gradation to one general Point. The Argument of the *Queries* was too powerful for his Skill in Reaſoning, and therefore he flies to his uſual Refuge of a forc'd Laugh, intermix'd with a deal of Falſehood and Jargon.——The Talents of *laughing* and *prating*, he may indeed plume himſelf upon, for in theſe exalted Gifts he ſtands unrivalled by the whole *human* Species; but, that he may not be intoxicated with too high an Idea of his Pre-eminence, let me juſt hint to him, that there is a certain Animal of *another* Species, which can both *out-grin* and *out-chatter* him.

I am Your's, C. D.

* *For a Diſſertation upon the* Piſtol *Law, ſee a* late curious Epiſtolary Correſpondence!

☞ *The* PLAIN DEALER *could not be inſerted in this Week's* Gazette.

To be SOLD *by* William Lee, *on Wedneſday the 9th Day of* March *next, at* George-Town, *on* Rock-Creek,

FIFTY VALUABLE SLAVES, for ready Specie, *Maryland* Currency, or good *London* Bills of Exchange.

THERE is to be a Meeting of the MISSISSIPPI COMPANY, at *Stafford* Court-Houſe, in *Virginia*, the 21ſt Day of *March* 1768.

To be Sold by the Subſcriber, agreeable to the Laſt Will and Teſtament of Enoch Bayley, *late of* Baltimore *County, deceaſed,*

ONE Hundred Acres of LAND, about 5 Miles from *Baltimore-Town*. Near Forty Acres of which are cleared.

(w6) JOHN MURRAY.

JOHN SCHUTE,

WOOL-COMBER; *and* STOCKING-GRAFTER, *from* England, *now at the Houſe of Mr.* William Reynolds, *in* Annapolis,

HEREBY gives Notice to the Public, That he carries on the above Buſineſs in all its Branches. Such Perſons as chuſe to favour him, in the above Way, may depend on having their Commands faithfully and expeditiouſly executed, on the moſt moderate Terms, by applying as above. (4w)

February 12, 1768.

To be ſold at PUBLIC SALE, *by the Subſcriber, at the Dwelling-Houſe of* Solomon Turner, *in* Frederick *County, on the 21ſt Day of* March *next, the following Tracts of Land,* viz.

ONE Tract, called SOLOMON's FLOWER, containing Fifty Acres. Alſo Part of another Tract, called The RESURVEY, on *Solomon's Flower*, containing Four Hundred Acres, adjoining the aforeſaid Fifty Acres; both on *Bennet*'s Creek. As alſo Part of the RESURVEY, called *Daniel's Small Tract*, containing Eight Hundred and Fifty-five Acres, lying on the public Road that leads from *Frederick-Town* to *George-Town*. There will be ſold the ſame Day, and at the ſame Place, ſome Houſhold Furniture, and Plantation Utenſils. Time will be given for one Half of the Purchaſe-Money, upon giving Bond and Security, if required.

*** The Sale to begin at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon.

(w3) THOMAS BEATTY, jun.

Frederick County, *Feb.* 11, 1768.

WHEREAS WHERTILA, the Wife of me, the Subſcriber, having departed my Bed and Board, by a mutual Contract, and I being apprehenſive ſhe may run me in Debt, I therefore deſire all Perſons whatſoever not to truſt her on my Account, for I will pay no Debts of her contracting after this Date.

(w3) RUDOLPH ETTEKER.

THE Sloop BETSEY, a ſtrong Veſſel, and prime Sailer, will carry about 3500 Buſhels, now lying at *St. Leonard's* Creek, *Patuxent*, to be ſold, or let on Charter. She is well found, and will be fit to receive her Lading at Ten Days Notice, if Chartered. For Terms, apply to Mr. *Joſhua Johnſon*, at *Annapolis*, or the Subſcriber, at *St. Leonard's* Creek. GEORGE COOK.

TAKEN up on the 28th of laſt *November*, by the Subſcriber, living near *Rock-Hall* Ferry, a ſmall FLAT, about 12 Feet Keel, 5 Feet Beam, and had Two Oars laſhed to her After-Thawt. She was found driving up the Bay, near *Swan-Point*.

The Owner may have her again, on proving Property and paying Charges.

SAMUEL TAYLOR.

February 17, 1768.

On Wedneſday the Second Day of March *next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of Mr.* Robert Biſhop, *in* Joppa, *will be expoſed to public Sale, and peremptorily ſold to the higheſt Bidder,*

THE Dwelling-Houſe of the late Mr. *David M'Culloch*, in ſaid Town, with Kitchen adjoining, and other Improvements, ſtanding on that Part of Lot N°. 4, not already diſpoſed of. Alſo Lo N°. 18, on which the Garden now ſtands, excluſive of that Part thereof, with the Improvements thereon, ſold lately to Mr. *James Dick*. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be ſhown the Premiſes, and know the Terms, by applying to Mr. *Charles Lin*, at *Joppa*.

At ſame Time will be ſold, Three Hundred and Forty Acres of Land, lying near *Joppa*.

MARY M'CULLOCH, Executrix.
ANTHONY STEWART, Executor.

February 16, 1768.

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, *at* Lower Marlborough, *in* Calvert *County, on Saturday the 5th Day of* March *next, purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Mrs.* Suſannah Hoxton, *late of* Anne Arundel *County, deceaſed, for Sterling Money, Dollars, or Piſtoles; the Two following Negroes,* viz.

A VALUABLE HOUSE CARPENTER and COOPER; and a likely Girl, about Thirteen Years of Age.

ANNAPOLIS, *February* 2, 1768.

To be Sold to the highest Bidder, on the the 21st Day of March, *at* Tellie's *Point, near* Annapolis, *for* London *Bills of Exchange, or Sterling Cash*,

A PARCEL of Country born SLAVES, Men, Women, Boys, and Girls. Time for Payment will be given, to the Last Day of *August*, on giving Bond, with Security, if desired.

(tf) EDWARD SPRIGG.

Baltimore-Town, February 10, 1768.

THE Subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of her late Husband, Mr. *Brian Philpot*, of *Baltimore-Town*, deceased, requests all the Creditors of the said deceased, to give her speedy Notice of the Amount of their several Claims, therein distinguishing whether they are on Bonds, Bills, Notes, or Accounts, that she may thereby be enabled to ascertain the Amount of the whole Debts, and give the Preference in the first Payments to those, who by Law, are entitled to the same. All Persons indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make speedy Payment.

She requests the Indulgence of the several Creditors, that they would not commence Suits against her, and thereby burthen the Administration with Costs, as they may be assured of her Intention to discharge the Debts, and compleat the Administration with all the Dispatch in her Power.

(3m) MARY PHILPOT, Administratrix.

January 22, 1768.

PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTY RACES,

ON Wednesday the 4th Day of *May* next, will be run for, over the Course, near *Upper Marlborough*, a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS Currency, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding. If rising Four Years old, to carry Eight Stone, (Bridle and Saddle included) if Five Years old, Eight Stone Ten Pounds; if Six, Nine Stone Six Pounds; and, if aged, Ten Stone.

On the Day following will be run for, on the same Terms, a Purse of TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS Currency, the winning Horse the preceding Day excepted.

To run for the Purses agreeable to the King's Plate Articles. Start precisely at Two o'Clock each Day, and enter with Mr. BENJAMIN BROOKS, on Monday the Second; when each Party must name and produce a Certificate of the Age of what he proposes to start. Each Jockey to appear with a neat Waistcoat, and Half-Boots. A Horse winning Two clear Heats, shall not be obliged to start a Third. Any Jockey detected in unfair Behaviour, shall be deemed distanced. Non-Subscribers to pay Five Pounds Entrance, for the First Day, and Twenty-five Shillings for the Second. Subscribers, Three Pounds, for the First Day, and Fifteen Shillings for the Second, or double at the Post. Judges will be appointed to determine all Disputes; and the Money to be paid as soon as they shall pronounce their Decision.

N. B. On Tuesday the Third of *May*, a Match will be run over the same Course, for FIFTY GUINEAS. (4w)

Talbot County, *February* 4, 1768.

Just arrived in the Ship GOOD INTENT, *Captain* HADDON, *and to be sold by the Subscriber*,

A FEW FOUR and FIVE YEARS INDENTED SERVANTS; among which are the following choice TRADESMEN, *viz.* Taylors, Weavers, Gardiners, Blacksmiths, Shoemakers, Saddlers, Carpenters, Barbers, Farmers, *&c. &c.*

The above Ship now lies in *Miles-River*, and will engage to sail next Month, having the greatest Part of her Cargo ready to be put on board. She will take in Tobacco, or any other Freight, for *London*, on Liberty of Consignment. She is a fine strong Vessel, has good Accommodations for Passengers, and a prime Sailer.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to (4w) ANTHONY BANNING.

January 21, 1768.

WHEREAS a certain Dr. *John Alexander Brown*, of *Frederick* County, *Maryland*, has obtained a Bond of the Subscriber, conditioned for conveying a House and Lot, in *Westminster-Town, Frederick* County, to him, or his Assigns, as by said Bond may more fully appear.—This is therefore to desire all Persons whatever, to take no Assignment of said Bond, for I will not convey said House and Lot, to any Person, unless I am paid and satisfied for all said Dr. *Brown*'s Obligations, now in my Hands, for which I hold the said House and Lot, as my Security.

(w3) WILLIAM WINCHESTER.

RAN away on the 24th of *January* last, an indented Servant Man, named THOMAS THROP, a thick well-set Fellow, about 5 Feet 8 or 10 Inches high, much pitted with the Small-Pox, has light brown Hair, and a remarkable large Foot: Had on when he went away, an old Snuff coloured Broad Cloth Coat, and Waistcoat, the Coat has a Velvet Cape, with the Button-holes and Pocket-flaps bound round with Ferret, near the Colour of the Coat, a Pair of old Leather Breeches, an Osnabrig Shirt, a Pair of Country made Shoes, and a Felt Hat, bound round with Linen. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and delivers him to the Subscriber, shall have a Reward of THREE POUNDS, and reasonable Charges, paid by

(4w) THOMAS HOPKINS.

Talbot County, *December* 26, 1767.

HAVING been lately robbed of a considerable Sum of Money, and am informed, by good Authority, that a Negro Man, commonly known by the Name of *Berry*'s *Abel*, with the Assistance of his reputed Wife, (already in Custody) hath committed the Theft. I do hereby offer a Reward of THREE PISTOLES, to be paid to any Person or Persons that shall apprehend and bring him before *John Goldsborough*, Esq; one of the Magistrates for this County. Said Negro is about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 9 Inches high, rather lusty than otherwise: Had on, and took with him, a Castor Hat, almost new, a blue Cloth Coat, and a Country Cloth Jacket, Buckskin Breeches, a Pair of Boots, and a Great Coat. He likewise took with him a light grey coloured Horse, about 14 Hands high. This Fellow, I'm told, was formerly a Slave, the Property of Mr. *Joseph Berry*, but lately received his Freedom, as a Step judged Necessary to be, in order to quiet effectually some Scruples of Conscience, the Owner religiously entertained, in consequence of his keeping Negroes in Slavery; yet, nevertheless, it is now presumed, that said Negro, hath, since his Change of Condition, had the principal Direction of all the Roguery carried on by the Negroes of his Acquaintance; seeing his present Situation encourages him to offer for Sale (with greater Boldness) the Effects unjustly obtained by them, as the Produce of his own Labour.

(6w) ANDREW MEIN.

COMMITTED to *Kent* County Jail, on Suspicion of being Runaways, a certain *William Hudson*, and *James Smith*, who say they are Servants to *William Groves* of *Baltimore* County.

Their Master is desired to take them out of Jail, or they will be sold for their Fees.

(w6) J. NICHOLSON, Sheriff of *Kent* County.

Baltimore-Town, January 11, 1768.

COMMITTED to my Custody, on Suspicion of being Runaways, and are now lying in *Joppa* Jail, the following Persons, *viz.*

A Negro Fellow, who calls himself JACK, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, appears to be 50 Years old, is of a yellowish Complexion, and can hardly speak to be understood. He says his Master's Name is *George Cross*, who lives near *Queen-Anne*.

ELISABETH BRYAN, a thin visag'd Woman, of small Stature, has a high Nose, and is very handy at her Needle. She says she served her Time in *Philadelphia*, to one of the Name of *Tolly*.

MICHAEL OBILDER, about 5 Feet 2 or 3 Inches high, he is full faced, and about 20 Years of Age; and says he bound himself to a certain *William Greenfield*, in *Patapsco* Neck, in *Baltimore* County.

Now lying in the Jail in BALTIMORE-TOWN,

JOHN HINES, an *Irishman*, says he is a Servant to *William Hide*, near *Bladensburg*, is about 35 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, and has been lately shot in the left Thigh, near his Ham, which he says was done in *Virginia*, when he formerly ran away: He wears a grey Wig, has a new white Cotton Jacket and Breeches, and Country Stockings and Shoes.

A Negro Fellow, about 30 Years of Age, is 5 Feet 8 Inches high: He appears to be a new Negro, and seems to say he belongs to *Addison*, near the Water.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, *alias* MALONE, a Painter by Trade, and appears to be the same as is advertis'd in the *Philadelphia* Papers, by *John Gratton*, of *Brox*'s Gap, in *Augusta* County, *Virginia*.

Whoever owns any of the above Servants or Slaves, are desired to come, and fetch them away, within the Time limited by Law, and to pay Fees and Charges, otherwise they will be sold for the same, as the Law directs.

(8w) DANIEL CHAMIER, Sheriff of *Baltimore* County.

Annapolis, February 3, 1767.

THIS is to give Notice to all Gentlemen, and others, That the Subscriber, who has, for several Years past, serv'd Mr. *William Reynolds*, as Hostler, has now rented his Stables, where he proposes (as he is furnished with every necessary Article in that Way) to keep a LIVERY STABLE; and hopes he will be enabled to give the utmost Satisfaction to any Person that may please to employ him in the above Way.

(6w) PETER HARTLAND.

January 23, 1768.

EIGHT POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from ONIEL's Storehouse Door, in BALTIMORE-TOWN, on Saturday the 26th Day of *December* last, after Sun-set, a large roan HORSE, about 15 Hands high, with a Switch Mane and Tail; has lately had the Ailment, and is swell'd thereby under the off Side; he has been rowel'd in the off Flank, where the Hair is not yet grown. He had on a Bridle and Saddle, and Two Wallets, one of which contained 25 *lb.* of brown Sugar, and 3 Towels.

Whoever takes up said Horse, and brings him to the Subscriber, living in *Anne-Arundel* County, about 16 Miles from *Baltimore-Town*, shall receive a Reward of THREE POUNDS, and FIVE POUNDS for the Thief, paid by

(6w) NATHAN DORSEY.

Baltimore-Town, Jan. 6, 1768.

WHEREAS a Packet of Letters, directed to *Brian Philpot*, was, about the Middle of *August* last, delivered to the Skipper of a Boat, belonging to *Little Choptank*, bound for *Baltimore*, by Captain *Fox* from the *West-Indies*, then lying in *Chester-River*; which said Packet has never been received. I shall therefore be obliged to any Person, into whose Hands it may have fallen, that they will send the same to me, as it contains Papers of some Consequence.

MARY PHILPOT.

January 29, 1768.

WHEREAS my Wife, RUTH WRIGHT, hath for some Time eloped from me, and hath frequently complained that I turned her away, and that she was apprehensive of violent Usage from me. I hereby publicly declare, that she left me of her own Will, and that her Apprehensions are absolutely groundless, and that I am willing to receive her again, and to live with her in all that Harmony and Concord, which should subsist between Man and Wife. THOMAS WRIGHT.

STRAY'D or STOLEN from *Elk-Ridge* Landing, sometime in *November* last, a small bay HORSE, about 13 and an Half Hands high. He has a large Star in his Forehead, a Snip on his Nose, and a small Blaze down his Face, a hanging Mane; he trots and gallops, has one of his hind Feet white, and is branded on the near Buttock and Shoulder, thus, PW, (joined together.)

Whoever brings the said Horse home, shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, on applying to the Subscriber, living on *Elk-Ridge*.

(6w) THOMAS WHITE, Son of JAMES.

Bladensburgh, (Maryland) January 1, 1768.

I INTEND to Let, for a Term of Years, (and will give Possession either the ensuing Spring or Fall) about 500 Acres of Land, on the Side of the Eastern Branch of *Patowmack* River, at navigable Water, Five Miles from *Bladensburgh*, the same Distance from *George-Town*, and Eight Miles by Water from *Alexandria*; about 130 Acres are improveable Tide Marsh, 20 Acres of which are banked in, and has yielded, by Estimation, 100,000 *lb.* of Hay, yearly, for Four Years, and the Price of Hay, at the Towns above-mentioned, has always been 4 *s. per* 100 *lb.*———I shall reserve about 200 Acres to remain in Woods; so that there will be about 170 Acres of level Land to work besides the Meadow. There are 14 Bushels of Wheat, and 15 and an Half of Rye, sowed, and about 30 Acres of fresh Ground for Corn.———The Buildings are sufficient, and the Fences are in fine Order. I intend also to let Five Settlements, of about 100 Acres each, in the Woods, Part of the same Tract.

I want to sell 1500 Acres of Land, 30 Miles from *George-Town*, near *Patowmack* River; 300 of which is fine low Ground, with a large Plantation on it. The rest is Wood Land, good Soil, level, and clear of Stone, but there is no good Spring on the Land.———Also about 1300 Acres of Wood Land, 3 Miles higher. The Soil is good, as level as common, and well watered.———The Purchaser may have Credit, on paying Interest. RICHARD HENDERSON.

*** If any one will give a good Price, I will sell the whole Tract on the Eastern Branch, which I proposed to Rent out, and give Credit to the Purchaser, on Condition that Interest be regularly paid; or, I will take Slaves in Payment of any Part, or the Whole.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE and WILLIAM GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12 *s.* 6 *d.* a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted the First Time, for 5 *s.* and 1 *s.* for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines.——At same Place may be had, ready Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, *viz.* COMMON and BAIL BONDS; TESTAMENTARY LETTERS of several Sorts, with their proper BONDS annexed; BILLS of EXCHANGE; SHIPPING-BILLS, *&c. &c.* All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the neatest and most expeditious Manner, on applying as above.